A
PROJECT
ON

"Content Management System"

Submitted to

G. S. COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & ECONOMICS, NAGPUR
(AUTONOMOUS)
In the Partial Fulfillment of

B.Com. (Computer Application) Final Year

Submitted by
Sejal Choudhary
Shresth Singh

Under the Guidance of

Pravin J. Yadao

G. S. COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & ECONOMICS, NAGPUR
(AUTONOMOUS)
2020-2021

G. S. COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & ECONOMICS, NAGPUR
(AUTONOMOUS)

CERTIFICATE

(2020 - 2021)

This is to certify that Mr. /Miss Sejal Choudhary and Mr.Shresth Singh has completed their project on the topic of Content Management System prescribed by G. S. College of Commerce & Economics, Nagpur (Autonomous) for B.Com. (Computer Application) – Semester-VI.

Date: 02/07/2021

Place: Nagpur

Pravin J. Yadao

Project Guide

External Examiner **Internal Examiner**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We take this opportunity to express our deep gratitude and whole hearted thanks to project guide Prof. Pravin Yadao, Coordinator for his guidance throughout this work. We are very much thankful to him for his constant encouragement, support and kindness.

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We also wish to express our sincere thanks to Principal Dr. N. Y. Khandait for providing us wide range of opportunities, facilities and inspiration to gather professional knowledge and material without which this project could not have been completed.

Sejal Choudhary
Shresth Singh
Student Names & Signature

Date:02/07/2021

Place: Nagpur

DECLARATION

We **(student names)** hereby honestly declare that the work entitled **"PROJECT NAME"** submitted by us at G.S. College of Commerce & Economics, Nagpur (Autonomous) in partial fulfillment of requirement for the award of B.Com. (Computer Application) degree by Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj, Nagpur University, Nagpur has not been submitted elsewhere for the award of any degree, during the academic session 2020-2021.

The project has been developed and completed by us independently under the supervision of the subject teacher and project guide.

Sejal Choudhary
Shresth Singh
Student Name & Signature

Date:02/07/2021

Place: Nagpur

A
PROJECT SYNOPSIS
ON

"Content Management System"

Submitted to

G. S. COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & ECONOMICS, NAGPUR
AUTONOMOUS
In the Partial Fulfillment of

B.Com. (Computer Application) Final Year

Synopsis Submitted by
Sejal Choudhary
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Under the Guidance of

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G. S. COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & ECONOMICS, NAGPUR
AUTONOMOUS

2020-2021

1. Introduction: (Write 4 to 5 lines)

The Content Management System is used for designing, maintaining and managing the content of any given website

It comprises of two components known as –

- Content Management Application (CMA) : *Allows/Helps create, modify and remove content from website without calling for services of a webmaster*.

- Content Delivery Application (CDA) : *Compiles this information to update the website.*

Simply put, it helps in managing the website-based workflow.

2. Objectives of the project: (Write only 5 points)

1. A Content Management System helps the "non-technical minded" to process and publish content with ease.
2. It removes the limitations of open source webmasters and gives direct access to modify, create and delete/remove content from a website.
3. The publisher/author of the website has total control on functions.
4. Content Management also includes format management, web-based publishing, revision control, and indexing, search and retrieval.
5. It simplifies the workflow to be efficient.

3. Project Category: Web Application

4. Tools/ Platform/ Languages to be used: PHP, HTML, CSS, MySQL

5. Scope of future application: (Write 4 to 5 points)
1. Global Pandemic caused an increase in Online Freelancing.
2. Freelancers use webhosting to publish their content.
3. Content management helps simplify web-designing and management that helps user to focus more on the content rather than on technical side of publishing.
4. Every Corporation has an online presence. Content management system helps manage the internet profile so that the companies can focus on promotions.

Submitted by,

Sejal Choudhary
Shresth Singh

Approved by,

Prof. Pravin Yadao
Project Guide

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INTRODUCTION

"Content Management System" project is a web application which helps in creating, modifying, editing and deleting content that the user wish to upload it on the internet, without the help of webmasters. It is a computer software used to manage the creation and modification of digital content.

A CMS typically has two major components: a content management application (CMA), as the front-end user interface that allows a user, even with limited expertise, to add, modify, and remove content from a website without the intervention of a webmasters, and a content delivery application (CDA), that compiles the content and updates the website.

The core CMS features are: indexing, search and retrieval, format management, revision control, and management.

Features may vary depending on the system application but will typically include:

1. Intuitive indexing, search and retrieval features index all data for easy access through search functions and allow users to search by attributes such as publication dates, keywords or author.

2. Format management facilitates turning scanned paper documents and legacy electronic documents into HTML or PDF documents.

3. Revision features allow content to be updated and edited after initial publication. Revision control also tracks any changes made to files by individuals.

4. Publishing functionality allows individuals to use a template or a set of templates approved by the organization, as well as wizards and other tools to create or modify content.

Popular additional features may include:

- SEO-friendly URLs
- Integrated and online help, including discussion boards
- Group-based permission systems
- Full template support and customizable templates
- Easy wizard-based install and versioning procedures
- Admin panel with multiple language support
- Content hierarchy with unlimited depth and size
- Minimal server requirements
- Integrated file managers
- Integrated audit logs
- Support AMP page for Google
- Support schema mark up
- Designed as per Google quality guidelines for website architecture

OBJECTIVES

1) Removes limitation of learning programming to publish

It helps the "non-technical minded" to process and publish content with ease. That way all the publisher has to worry about is the content.

2) Direct Operation

It removes the limitations of open source webmasters and gives direct access to modify, create and delete/remove content from a website.

3) Promotes Self Hosting

. The publisher/author of the website has total control on functions

4) Multiple Functions

Content Management also includes format management, web-based publishing, revision control, and indexing, search and retrieval.

5) Efficiency

It simplifies the workflow to be efficient as it helps update content providing multiple features that also improves the quality of content.

6) Easy Collaboration and Access

Content management systems allow multiple people to not only have access to your website, but also easily collaborate on different projects. Using individual accounts, multiple people can add, edit, or update content on the site right from their own computers or devices. CMS' also store all of your online content for you in one place and is available to anyone with access to the website, meaning the need to send multiple different files to different individuals is no longer necessary.

7) Cost Effective and Affordable

Website maintenance can be a major expense if you have a static website. Calling a web designer or developer to make frequent changes can add up. Not only is cost a factor, but you will most likely have to wait a few days to see the updates live on your site.

Investing in a content management system can save you both time and money. With a content management system in place, you no longer have to rely on a web developer to make common site changes. You can instantly make these changes yourself exactly when you need them done.

Preliminary System Analysis

Preliminary system analysis is the process of examining a system situation for the purpose of developing a system solution to a problem or devising improvements to such a situation. Before the development of any system can begin, a project proposal is prepared by the users of the potential system and/or by systems analysts and submitted to an appropriate managerial structure within the organization.

1. Preliminary Investigation

Preliminary system study is the first stage of system development life cycle. This is a brief investigation of the system under consideration and gives a clear picture of what actually the physical system is? In practice, the initial system study involves the preparation of a System proposal which lists the Problem Definition, Objectives of the Study, Terms of reference for Study, Constraints, Expected benefits of the new system, etc. in the light of the user requirements. The system proposal is prepared by the System Analyst (who studies the system) and places it before the user management. The management may accept the proposal and the cycle proceeds to the next stage. The management may also reject the proposal or request some modifications in the proposal. In summary, we would say that system study phase passes through the following steps:

- Problem identification and project initiation
- Background analysis
- Inference or findings

Our preliminary investigation started by looking out the system already in use. Further we collected all the data regarding current systems. Most of the CMS that are present today charge more than it should for web hosting and the freedom of self-hosting comes under the banner of “Premium”.

Keeping in mind to correct majority of problems faced in already system we set out objective accordingly.

We tried to know the users requirement (classmates & friends who occasionally blog) and made a rough idea plan. We make sure to come up with all the solution possible to solve the problems in present system. With solving the problems we also try to make the system user friendly.

2. Present System in Use

Before we design a new system, it is important to study the system that will be improved or replaced (if there is one). We need to analyse how this system uses hardware, software, network, and people resources to convert data resources, such as transactions data, into information products, such as reports and displays. Then we should document how the information system activities of input, processing, output, storage, and control are accomplished.

There are various CMS web application on internet. Many of them deals in provide low cost/affordable self-hosting. Some provide self-hosting but then there SEO is paid.

Search Engine Optimization (SEO) helps in navigating web traffic.

We would work on helping the content target the unpaid traffic and create proper navigation with little to no cost.

3. Flaws in Present System

Many of the present system deals with manual work and data is maintained in files and paper documents. There are possibilities of missing out the data. Sorting and maintaining in proper sequence may go hectic some times.

There are other problems or flaws observed in present system. Some of them are discussed below:

- Users need: Current content management systems are not able to fulfil the requirement of users. Current system generally does not make any effort to know users need. These systems are unable to gather the information about user requirement and perhaps fails to deliver it.

- Complexity: Current system have been developed with the complex information and complex interface. This creates confusion to user to handle the site and data with inefficient way.

- Manual Hosting: The present system are dealing manually. Sometimes manual work may take long time and accuracy may not be proper. It's time consuming and user have to go to the webmasters anyway.

- Insufficient data: The system does not contain sufficient data so that user can complete his work related to system.

4) Need of New System

1. **Simplicity:** The present system are complex to handle and to improve user experience we need to simplify the interface.

2. **Users need:** Users need to be kept in mind while developing the system. All the user requirement has to be fulfilled.

3. **Online booking:** User should be able to book online instead of offline. This will enhance the system and it will save the time of user.

4. **Online training:** Today online learning is the best option for users. New system will add the e-learning feature.

5. **Sufficient data:** Data will be provided according to user requirement in this system. Most important thing is knowledge when it comes to learning.

5) Feasibility Study

As the name implies, a feasibility analysis is used to determine the viability of an idea, such as ensuring a project is legally and technically feasible as well as economically justifiable. It tells us whether a project is worth the investment—in some cases, a project may not be doable. There can be many reasons for this, including requiring too many resources, which not only prevents those resources from performing other tasks but also may cost more than an organization would earn back by taking on a project that isn't profitable.

A well-designed study should offer a historical background of the business or project, such as a description of the product or service, accounting statements, details of operations and management, marketing research and policies, financial data, legal requirements, and tax obligations. Generally, such studies precede technical development and project implementation.

Types of Feasibility Study

A feasibility analysis evaluates the project's potential for success; therefore, perceived objectivity is an essential factor in the credibility of the study for potential investors and lending institutions. There are five types of feasibility study—separate areas that a feasibility study examines, described below.

- **Technical Feasibility**

This assessment focuses on the technical resources available to the organization. It helps organizations determine whether the technical resources meet capacity and whether the technical team is capable of converting the ideas into working systems. Technical feasibility also involves the evaluation of the hardware, software, and other technical requirements of the proposed system. As an exaggerated example, an organization wouldn't want to try to put Star Trek's transporters in their building—currently, this project is not technically feasible.

- **Economic Feasibility**

This assessment typically involves a cost/ benefits analysis of the project, helping organizations determine the viability, cost, and benefits associated with a project before financial resources are allocated. It also serves as an independent project assessment and enhances project credibility—helping decision-makers determine the positive economic benefits to the organization that the proposed project will provide.

- **Legal Feasibility**

This assessment investigates whether any aspect of the proposed project conflicts with legal requirements like zoning laws, data protection acts or social media laws. Let's say an organization wants to construct a new office building in a specific location. A feasibility study might reveal the organization's ideal location isn't zoned for that type of business. That organization has just saved considerable time and effort by learning that their project was not feasible right from the beginning.

- **Operational Feasibility**

This assessment involves undertaking a study to analyze and determine whether—and how well—the organization's needs can be met by completing the project. Operational feasibility studies also examine how a project plan satisfies the requirements identified in the requirements analysis phase of system development.

- **Scheduling Feasibility**

This assessment is the most important for project success; after all, a project will fail if not completed on time. In scheduling feasibility, an organization estimates how much time the project will take to complete. When these areas have all been examined, the feasibility analysis helps identify any constraints the proposed project may face, including:

a. Internal Project Constraints: Technical, Technology, Budget, Resource, etc.
b. Internal Corporate Constraints: Financial, Marketing, Export, etc.
c. External Constraints: Logistics, Environment, Laws, and Regulations, etc.

Importance of Feasibility Study

The importance of a feasibility study is based on organizational desire to "get it right" before committing resources, time, or budget. A feasibility study might uncover new ideas that could completely change a project's scope. It's best to make these determinations in advance, rather than to jump in and to learn that the project won't work. Conducting a feasibility study is always beneficial to the project as it gives you and other stakeholders a clear picture of the proposed project.

Below are some key benefits of conducting a feasibility study:

- Improves project teams' focus
- Identifies new opportunities
- Provides valuable information for a "go/no-go" decision
- Narrows the business alternatives
- Identifies a valid reason to undertake the project
- Enhances the success rate by evaluating multiple parameters
- Aids decision-making on the project
- Identifies reasons not to proceed

Apart from the approaches to feasibility study listed above, some projects also require other constraints to be analyzed –

- Internal Project Constraints: Technical, Technology, Budget, Resource, etc.
- Internal Corporate Constraints: Financial, Marketing, Export, etc.
- External Constraints: Logistics, Environment Laws, and Regulations, etc.

Project Category

The project “Content Management System” is dynamic web application where PHP is the frontend and Xampp is the backend. Software used in project development are Subline text 3 (as text editor), Chrome (as browser), Xampp (as server).

A dynamic web application is one that displays different types of content every time a user views it. This display changes depending on a number of factors like viewer demographics, time of day, location, language settings, and so on.

Let us know about the languages used in project:

1)PHP:

PHP is a general-purpose scripting language especially suited to web development. It was originally created by Danish-Canadian programmer Rasmus Lerdorf in 1994. The PHP reference implementation is now produced by The PHP Group. PHP originally stood for Personal Home Page, but it now stands for the recursive initialism PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor.

PHP is a MUST for students and working professionals to become a great Software Engineer specially when they are working in Web Development Domain. I will list down some of the key advantages of learning PHP:

PHP is a recursive acronym for "PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor".

PHP is a server side scripting language that is embedded in HTML. It is used to manage dynamic content, databases, session tracking, even build entire e-commerce sites.

It is integrated with a number of popular databases, including MySQL,

PostgreSQL, Oracle, Sybase, Informix, and Microsoft SQL Server.PHP supports a large number of major protocols such as POP3, IMAP, and LDAP. PHP4 added support for Java and distributed object architectures (COM and CORBA), making n-tier development a possibility for the first time.

PHP is forgiving: PHP language tries to be as forgiving as possible.

Syntax:

```
<?php
//code
 ?>
<script language = "PHP"> </script>
```

2. HTML:

The HyperText Markup Language, or HTML is the standard markup language for documents designed to be displayed in a web browser. It can be assisted by technologies such as Cascading Style Sheets and scripting languages such as JavaScript.

HTML is a markup language and makes use of various tags to format the content. These tags are enclosed within angle braces <Tag Name>. Except few tags, most of the tags have their corresponding closing tags. For example, <html> has its closing tag </html> and <body> tag has its closing tag </body> tag etc.

Syntax:

```
<html>
<head>
<title></title>
</head>
<body>
</body>
</html>
```

Some important tags used:

1. <!DOCTYPE...>
This tag defines the document type and HTML version.

2. <html>
This tag encloses the complete HTML document and mainly comprises of document header which is represented by <head>...</head> and document body which is represented by <body>...</body> tags.

3. <head>
This tag represents the document's header which can keep other HTML tags like <title>, <link> etc.

4. <title>
The <title> tag is used inside the <head> tag to mention the document title.

5.<body>
This tag represents the document's body which keeps other HTML tags like <h1>, , <p> etc.

6. <h1>
This tag represents the heading.

7. <p>
This tag represents a paragraph.

**8. **
This tags are elements used to define parts of a document, so that they are identifiable when a unique classification is necessary.

3. CSS:

Cascading Style Sheets is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation of a document written in a markup language such as HTML. CSS is a cornerstone technology of the World Wide Web, alongside HTML and JavaScript.There are three types of CSS which are given below:

- Inline CSS
- Internal or Embedded CSS
- External CSS

Inline CSS: Inline CSS contains the CSS property in the body section attached with element is known as inline CSS. This kind of style is specified within an HTML tag using the style attribute.

Internal or Embedded CSS: This can be used when a single HTML document must be styled uniquely. The CSS rule set should be within the HTML file in the head section i.e. the CSS is embedded within the HTML file.

External CSS: External CSS contains separate CSS file which contains only style property with the help of tag attributes (For example class, id, heading, … etc). CSS property written in a separate file with .css extension and should be linked to the HTML document using link tag. This means that for each element, style can be set only once and that will be applied across web pages.

4. MYSQL

A database is a separate application that stores a collection of data. Each database has one or more distinct APIs for creating, accessing, managing, searching and replicating the data it holds.

Other kinds of data stores can also be used, such as files on the file system or large hash tables in memory but data fetching and writing would not be so fast and easy with those type of systems.

Nowadays, we use relational database management systems (RDBMS) to store and manage huge volume of data. This is called relational database because all the data is stored into different tables and relations are established using primary keys or other keys known as Foreign Keys.

MySQL is a fast, easy-to-use RDBMS being used for many small and big businesses. MySQL is developed, marketed and supported by MySQL AB, which is a Swedish company. MySQL is becoming so popular because of many good reasons –

- MySQL is released under an open-source license. So you have nothing to pay to use it.
- MySQL is a very powerful program in its own right. It handles a large subset of the functionality of the most expensive and powerful database packages.
- MySQL uses a standard form of the well-known SQL data language.
- MySQL works on many operating systems and with many languages including PHP, PERL, C, C++, JAVA, etc.
- MySQL works very quickly and works well even with large data sets.
- MySQL is very friendly to PHP, the most appreciated language for web development.
- MySQL supports large databases, up to 50 million rows or more in a table. The default file size limit for a table is 4GB, but you can increase this (if your operating system can handle it) to a theoretical limit of 8 million terabytes (TB).
- MySQL is customizable. The open-source GPL license allows programmers to modify the MySQL software to fit their own specific environments.

Software & Hardware Requirement

Specification

Software

Software is a set of instructions, data, or programs used to operate a computer and execute specific tasks. In simpler terms, software tells a computer how to function. It's a generic term used to refer to applications, scripts, and programs that run on devices such as PCs, mobile phones, tablets, and other smart devices.

Software contrasts with hardware, which is the physical aspects of a computer that perform the work.
Software required to develop this project:

Text editor: (used) SublineText 3 or any text editor which support html5 and php

Browser: Any browser like Chrome, Internet Explorer, Safari (which support html5 and php)

Server(local): Xampp (used) or any server which support php and mysql.

Hardware

Hardware is the physical components that a computer system requires to function.
It encompasses everything with a circuit board that operates within a PC or laptop; including the motherboard, graphics card, CPU (Central Processing Unit), ventilation fans, webcam, power supply, and so on.

Hardware required to develop and run the project:

Any desktop or laptop containing 4 GB RAM or more and 120 GB ROM or more with keyboard, mouse and screen.

System should have internet connection.

SYSTEM DESIGN

Source Code

LOGIN PAGE CODE :

```
<?php
  error_reporting(0);
  include('./config.php');
  session_start();

  if($_SERVER["REQUEST_METHOD"] == "POST") {
    // username and password sent from form

    $myusername =
mysqli_real_escape_string($db,$_POST['username']);
    $mypassword =
mysqli_real_escape_string($db,$_POST['password']);

    $sql = "SELECT id FROM admin WHERE username =
'$myusername' and passcode = '$mypassword'";
    $result = mysqli_query($db,$sql);
    $row = mysqli_fetch_array($result,MYSQLI_ASSOC);
    $active = $row['active'];

    $count = mysqli_num_rows($result);

    // If result matched $myusername and $mypassword, table row
must be 1 row
```

```
      if($count == 1) {
        session_register("myusername");
        $_SESSION['login_user'] = $myusername;

        header("location: welcome.php");
      }else {
        $error = "Your Login Name or Password is invalid";
      }
    }
?>
<html>

  <head>
    <title>Login Page</title>

    <style type = "text/css">
      body {
        font-family:Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
        font-size:14px;
      }
      label {
        font-weight:bold;
        width:100px;
        font-size:14px;
      }
      .box {
        border:#666666 solid 1px;
      }
    </style>

  </head>

  <body bgcolor = "#FFFFFF">
```

```
      <div align = "center">
        <div style = "width:300px; border: solid 1px #333333; "
align = "left">
          <div style = "background-color:#333333; color:#FFFFFF;
padding:3px;"><b>Login</b></div>

          <div style = "margin:30px">

            <form action = "" method = "post">
              <label>UserName  :</label><input type = "text" name
= "username" class = "box"/><br /><br />
              <label>Password  :</label><input type = "password"
name = "password" class = "box" /><br/><br />
              <input type = "submit" value = " Submit "/><br />
            </form>

            <div style = "font-size:11px; color:#cc0000; margin-
top:10px"><?php echo $error; ?></div>

          </div>

        </div>

      </div>

   </body>
</html>
```

HOMEPAGE CODE :

```
<?php
  include('session.php');
?>
```

```
<html">

  <head>
    <title>Welcome </title>
  </head>

  <body>
    <h1>Welcome <?php echo $login_session; ?></h1>
    <h2><a href = "logout.php">Sign Out</a></h2>
  </body>

</html>
```

CONFIG CODE :

```
<?php
  define('DB_SERVER', 'localhost:3036');
  define('DB_USERNAME', 'root');
  define('DB_PASSWORD', 'rootpassword');
  define('DB_DATABASE', 'database');
  $db =
mysqli_connect(DB_SERVER,DB_USERNAME,DB_PASSWOR
D,DB_DATABASE);
?>
```

Testing & Validation Checks

Testing

The process of evaluating software during the development process or at the end of the development process to determine whether it satisfies specified business requirements.

Validation Testing ensures that the product actually meets the client's needs. It can also be defined as to demonstrate that the product fulfil its intended use when deployed on appropriate environment.

- Unit Testing
- Integration Testing
- System Testing
- User Acceptance Testing

Validation

Data validation is an essential part of any data handling task whether you're in the field collecting information, analysing data, or preparing to present data to stakeholders. If data isn't accurate from the start, your results definitely won't be accurate either. That's why it's necessary to verify and validate data before it is
used.

Mandatory

We can mark a field as Mandatory, which means that a particular field cannot be left blank. Fields marked as mandatory will be represented by an asterisk (*) sign that will appear beside the field name. Content managers will not be able to save entries if "Mandatory" fields are left blank.

Number of Characters

Setting a character limit will ensure that users enter content within the maximum or minimum number of characters set to a field. For example, you want to create a "Password" field in your website and you want to set a minimum and maximum limit to the cell. In this case, the Number of Characters validation rule comes in handy.

System Security Measures

The objective of system security is the protection of information and property from theft, corruption and other types of damage, while allowing the information and property to remain accessible and productive. System security includes the development and implementation of security countermeasures. There are a number of different approaches to computer system security, including the use of a firewall, data encryption, passwords and biometrics.

System security refers to protecting the system from theft, unauthorized access and changes, and accidental or accidental harm. In automated systems, security involves protecting all the parts of computer system which includes data, software, and hardware. System security includes system privacy and system integrity.

- System privacy deals with protecting people systems from being accessed and used without the permission/information of the concerned individuals.
- System integrity is concerned with the quality and reliability of raw as well as processed data in the system.

Implementation, Evaluation and Maintenance

Implementation:

System implementation covers a broad spectrum of activities from a detailed workflow analysis to the formal go-live of the new system.

During system implementation organizations may refine the initial workflow analysis that had been completed as part of the requirements analysis phase. In addition to the workflow analysis it is during this phase that full system testing is completed.

Other key activities that would occur during this phase include piloting of the new system, formal go-live and the immediate post implementation period during which any application issues are resolved.

Refers to making the new system available to a prepared set of users (the deployment) and positioning on-going support and maintenance of the system.

At a finer level of detail, deploying the system consists of executing all steps necessary to educate the Consumers on the use of the new system, placing the newly developed system into production, confirming that all data required at the start of operations is available and accurate, and validating that business functions that interact with the system are functioning properly.

Evaluation:

The analyst helps implement the information system. This phase involves training users to handle the system. Vendors do some training, but oversight of training is the responsibility of the systems analyst. In addition, the analyst needs to plan for a smooth conversion from the old system to the new one. This process includes converting files from old formats to new

ones, or building a database, installing equipment, and bringing the new system into production.

Evaluation is included as part of this final phase of the SDLC mostly for the sake of discussion. Actually, evaluation takes place during every phase. A key criterion that must be satisfied is whether the intended users are indeed using the system.It should be noted that systems work is often cyclical. When an analyst finishes one phase of systems development and proceeds to the next, the discovery of a problem may force the analyst to return to the previous phase and modify the work done there.

Maintenance

After the system is installed, it must be maintained, meaning that the computer programs must be modified and kept up to date. The average amount of time spent on maintenance at a typical MIS installation. Estimates of the time spent by departments on maintenance have ranged from 48 to 60 percent of the total time spent developing systems. Very little time remains for new systems development. As the number of programs written increases, so does the amount of maintenance they require.

Maintenance is performed for two reasons. The first of these is to correct software errors. No matter how thoroughly the system is tested, bugs or errors creep into computer programs. Bugs in commercial PC software are often documented as “known anomalies,” and are corrected when new versions of the software are released or in an interim release. In custom software (also called bespoke software), bugs must be corrected as they are detected.

The other reason for performing system maintenance is to enhance the software’s capabilities in response to changing organizational needs, generally involving one of the following three situations:

1. Users often request additional features after they become familiar with the computer system and its capabilities.

2. The business changes over time.

3. Hardware and software are changing at an accelerated pace.

Maintenance is an ongoing process over the life cycle of an information system.

After the information system is installed, maintenance usually takes the form of correcting previously undetected program errors. Once these are corrected, the system approaches a steady state, providing dependable service to its users. Maintenance during this period may consist of removing a few previously undetected bugs and updating the system with a few minor enhancements. As time goes on and the business and technology change, however, the maintenance effort increases dramatically.

Future Scope of the project

1. Website Developement

Current system does not contain tools for developing website. But in future we will add this feature and also guide user for the same on the same system.

2. Web Hosting

In upcoming updates we will improve the web hosting and there will be all new experience and various options for the display of website.

3. Zero Inclusion

As we progress, we the web application won't be included in the process giving the website and content publisher full autonomy. This will be under paid premium so it doesn't become disadvantageous.

4. Self-Hosting:

Though many Content Management System are not open for self-hosting, our goal in future will be to provide self-hosting for website and help them understand and operate on SEOs.

5. Template Export:

Our Web application will provide publishers and users to customize their website design for choices that are available elsewhere on internet, something current systems lack and reluctant to.

6. Security:

The security of system will be enhanced in near future. Security will be most essential thing. To safeguard the interest of user we will improve the security level and allow fully confidential dashboard and freelancing.

CONCLUSION

The project “Content Management System”, aims at making a free-for-all open source website development application that will help in modifying, creating, editing, deleting content for the people who don’t know web programming, also known as the “the non-technical-minded”.

Although a newly developed project, It will be carried out in future regardless of profit generation. This will help good publishers, who lack opportunities, to publicize their ideas, voice their opinions in the online community and make an earning out of it.

We will help it become the most up and coming project that will help unemployed generate a living off the internet, further contributing to the country’s economy.

Regardless of profit generation, this project will keep on progressing and become an undying system that will benefit and satisfy the user’s needs, wants, and requirements.